

UNIVERSAL ABSOLUTE EXTENSORS IN EXTENSION THEORY

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ABSTRACT. Let L be a countable and locally finite CW complex. Suppose that the class of all metrizable compacta of extension dimension $\leq [L]$ contains a universal element which is an absolute extensor in dimension $[L]$. Our main result shows that L is quasi-finite.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this note we deal with one of the central problems in extension theory that can be described as follows. Consider a CW complex L . Suppose that the class of all metrizable compacta of extension dimension $\leq [L]$ has a universal element which is an absolute extensor in dimension $[L]$. What can be said about the properties of the complex L ? It is known [4, Theorem 2.5] that the situation described above occurs when L is a finite complex. The main purpose of this note is to show that such a complex L must be necessarily quasi-finite. We do not know whether this condition is also sufficient. Note that quasi-finite CW complexes were introduced in [7] as complexes which provide the solution of the following problem: characterize all complexes P such that there exists a P -invertible mapping of metrizable compactum of extension dimension $\leq [P]$ onto the Hilbert cube. Note also that existence of such a mapping for a complex P implies the existence of a universal metrizable compactum of extension dimension $[P]$. Consequently, if L is quasi-finite, it guarantees the existence of universal compactum of extension dimension $[L]$.

As an application of our result we show that there is no universal compactum of a given cohomological dimension which is an absolute extensor with respect to spaces of given cohomological dimension. Similar result [9] was known only for the case of integral cohomological dimension.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

In this and all subsequent sections “complex” means “a countable and locally finite CW complex”. All spaces under consideration are assumed to be Tychonov and all maps are continuous. The letter “ L ” will be reserved to denote a complex. In this note, for spaces X and Y , the notation $Y \in AE(X)$ will always mean that every map $f: A \rightarrow Y$, defined on a closed subspace A of X , admits an extension over X . By $[L]$ we denote the extension type of a complex L and by $e\text{-dim } X$ we denote the extension dimension of space X [5, 6]. For a normal space X , inequality $e\text{-dim } X \leq [L]$ means that $L \in AE(X)$. More information about extension dimension and extension types can be found in [2, 4].

We say that a map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is $[L]$ -soft [4] if for each Polish space Z with $e\text{-dim } Z \leq [L]$, for each closed subspace A of Z , and for any two maps $g: Z \rightarrow Y$ and $h: A \rightarrow X$ such that $f \circ h = g|_A$ there exists a map $\bar{h}: Z \rightarrow X$ extending h and satisfying the conditions $f \circ \bar{h} = g$.

Let \mathcal{B} be a certain class of spaces. We shall say that a space X is an absolute extensor in dimension $[L]$ for the class \mathcal{B} (notation $X \in AE([L], \mathcal{B})$) if $X \in AE(Y)$ for every Y from \mathcal{B} such that $e\text{-dim } Y \leq [L]$. We shall denote the class of all metrizable compacta by \mathcal{C} and the class of all Polish spaces by \mathcal{P} . The following remark is trivial.

Proposition 2.1. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be an $[L]$ -soft mapping. Then $X \in AE([L], \mathcal{P})$ iff $Y \in AE([L], \mathcal{P})$.*

Let X be a normal space. A pair of spaces $V \subset U$ is called X -connected if for every closed subspace $A \subset X$ any mapping of A to V can be extended to a mapping of X into U . Suppose that \mathcal{B} is a certain subclass of the class of normal spaces. A pair of spaces $V \subset U$ is called $[L]$ -connected with respect to \mathcal{B} if for every space $X \in \mathcal{B}$ with $e\text{-dim } X \leq [L]$ the pair $V \subset U$ is X -connected. In what follows we will need the following observation from [1, Proposition A.1] (recall that in this note we consider only countable complexes).

Proposition 2.2. *Let L be a complex and $V \subset U$ be a pair of Polish spaces. If this pair is $[L]$ -connected with respect to Polish spaces then it is $[L]$ -connected with respect to all normal spaces.*

We say [7] that a complex L is *quasi-finite* if for every finite subcomplex P of L there exists a finite subcomplex P' of L containing P such that the pair $P \subset P'$ is $[L]$ -connected with respect to Polish spaces.

The following theorem provides a characterization of quasi-finite complexes. Note that equivalences from (a) through (e) were obtained by Chigogidze in [3, Theorem 2.1] and the equivalence of these properties to (f) follows from [7, Theorem 3.1].

Theorem 2.3. *Let L be a complex. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (a) $e\text{-dim } \beta X \leq [L]$ whenever X is a space with $e\text{-dim } X \leq [L]$.
- (b) $e\text{-dim } \beta X \leq [L]$ whenever X is a normal space with $e\text{-dim } X \leq [L]$.
- (c) $e\text{-dim } \beta(\oplus\{X_t \mid t \in T\}) \leq [L]$ whenever T is an arbitrary indexing set and X_t , $t \in T$, is a separable metrizable space with $e\text{-dim } X_t \leq [L]$.
- (d) $e\text{-dim } \beta(\oplus\{X_t \mid t \in T\}) \leq [L]$ whenever T is an arbitrary indexing set and X_t , $t \in T$, is a Polish space with $e\text{-dim } X_t \leq [L]$.
- (e) There exists a $[L]$ -invertible map $f: X \rightarrow I^\omega$ where X is a metrizable compactum with $e\text{-dim } X \leq [L]$.
- (f) L is quasi-finite.

3. RESULTS

Let \mathcal{B} be a subclass of the class of normal spaces. We say that a complex L possesses *connected pairs property with respect to \mathcal{B}* if for any metrizable compactum K with $e\text{-dim } K \leq [L]$ there exists a metrizable compactum C containing K such that $e\text{-dim } C \leq [L]$ and the pair $K \subset C$ is $[L]$ -connected with respect to \mathcal{B} .

Lemma 3.1. *Let T be an arbitrary indexing set and $\{X_t \mid t \in T\}$ be a collection of Polish spaces such that $e\text{-dim } X_t \leq [L]$ for each $t \in T$. Let $X = \oplus\{X_t \mid t \in T\}$. Suppose that $K \subset C$ is a pair of metrizable compacta such that $e\text{-dim } K \leq [L]$. If the pair $K \subset C$ is $[L]$ -connected with respect to Polish spaces then this pair is βX -connected.*

Proof. Let A be a closed subset of βX and $f: A \rightarrow K$ be a map. Consider the adjunction space $Y = X \cup_f f(A)$. Note that Y can be viewed as the disjoint union of two subspaces, homeomorphic to $(X - A)$ and $f(A)$, respectively. We claim that $e\text{-dim } Y \leq [L]$. Indeed, $f(A)$ is a closed subspace of K and therefore $e\text{-dim } f(A) \leq [L]$. Further, $X - A$ is an open subset of X . Note that X is metrizable and therefore perfectly normal. Therefore the claim follows from the countable sum theorem. Observe also that Proposition 2.2 allows us to assume that the pair $K \subset C$ is L -connected with respect to normal spaces. Hence the identity mapping i of a copy of $f(A)$ in Y to a copy of $f(A)$ in K can be extended to a mapping $j: Y \rightarrow C$. Let $p: X \cup A \rightarrow Y = X \cup_f f(A)$ be the natural projection and let $\bar{f} = j \circ p$. Then $\bar{f}: X \cup A \rightarrow C$ extends f to $X \cup A$. Now the unique extension $\beta\bar{f}$ of \bar{f} over βX yields the required extension of f . \square

Lemma 3.2. *Let L be a complex possessing the connected pairs property with respect to Polish spaces and X be a compactum. Suppose that each pair $K \subset C$ of metrizable compacta with $e\text{-dim } C \leq [L]$ is X -connected provided $K \subset C$ is $[L]$ -connected with respect to Polish spaces. Then for every metrizable space $Y \in AE([L], \mathcal{C})$ with $e\text{-dim } Y \leq [L]$ we have $Y \in AE(X)$*

Proof. Let A be a closed subset of X and $f: A \rightarrow Y$ be a mapping. Note that $f(A)$ is a metrizable compactum and $e\text{-dim } f(A) \leq [L]$. Therefore there exists a metrizable compactum B with $e\text{-dim } B \leq [L]$ such that the pair $f(A) \subset B$ is $[L]$ -connected with respect to Polish spaces. Hence, by our hypotheses, the pair $f(A) \subset B$ is X -connected. Because f can be viewed as a map sending A to a copy of $f(A)$ inside B , this map can be extended to a map $f': X \rightarrow B$. Since $Y \in AE([L], \mathcal{C})$ the homeomorphism identifying a copy of $f(A)$ in B with a copy of $f(A)$ in Y can be extended to a mapping $h: B \rightarrow Y$. Clearly the map $\bar{f} = h \circ f': X \rightarrow Y$ is an extension of f . \square

Everywhere below by $\text{cov}(X)$ we denote the set of all open covers of a space X . If A is a subset of X and $\omega \in \text{cov}(X)$ we denote the star of A with respect to ω by $\text{St}(A, \omega)$. We say that $\nu \in \text{cov}(X)$ is a strong star-refinement of ω if for each $V \in \nu$ there exists $W \in \omega$ such that $\text{St}(V, \nu) \subset W$. The following set of notations is borrowed from [1]. For a cover $\Sigma \in \text{cov}(X)$ we denote by $\Sigma^{(k)}$ its “ k -dimensional skeleton”, i.e. the set of all points in X at which order of Σ is at most $k+1$. Thus we let $\Sigma^{(k)} = \{x \in X \mid \text{ord}_\Sigma x \leq k+1\}$. For elements $s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n \in \Sigma$ with non-empty intersection $\cap_{i=0}^n s_i$ we define a “closed n -dimensional simplex”

$$[s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n] = \bigcup_{i=0}^n s_i \setminus \bigcup \{s \in \Sigma \mid s \neq s_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

and its “interior” $\langle s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n \rangle = \cap_{i=0}^n s_i \cap \Sigma^{(n)}$. It is easy to check that the n -skeleton consists of n -simplices

$$\Sigma^{(n)} = \bigcup \{[s_{i_0}, s_{i_1}, \dots, s_{i_n}] \mid \cap_{k=0}^n s_{i_k} \neq \emptyset\}$$

and that any “simplex” consists of its “boundary” and its “interior”

$$[s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n] = \bigcup_{m=0}^n [s_0, \dots, \hat{s}_m, \dots, s_n] \cup \langle s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n \rangle.$$

Clearly, $\Sigma^{(k)}$ is closed in X and $\Sigma^{(n)} = X$ if the cover Σ has order $n+1$. Note also that the “interiors” of distinct k -dimensional “simplices” are

mutually disjoint and

$$\Sigma^{(k)} = \bigcup \{ \langle s_{i_0}, s_{i_1}, \dots, s_{i_n} \rangle \mid \bigcap_{k=0}^n s_{i_k} \neq \emptyset \} \cup \Sigma^{(k-1)}$$

The following lemma can be interpreted as a “weak” version of Lemma 3.10 from [8].

Lemma 3.3. *Let X be a compactum and Z be a paracompact space such that any compact subspace of Z is finitely-dimensional in the sense of usual Lebesgue dimension. Let $g: Y \rightarrow Z$ be a surjection with the following property: for every $z \in Z$ and its neighborhood $U(z)$ in Z there exists a smaller neighborhood $V(z)$ of z such that $g^{-1}(V(z)) \in AE(X)$. Then for any $\omega \in \text{cov}(Z)$ and for any mapping $f: X \rightarrow Z$ there exists a map $\tilde{f}: X \rightarrow Y$ such that the maps f and $g \circ \tilde{f}$ are ω -close.*

Proof. Note that $f(X) \subset Z$ is compact and therefore $\dim f(X) = n < \infty$ for some n . We let $\omega_0 = \omega$ and inductively construct a sequence of covers $\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n$ as follows. Suppose $\omega_i \in \text{cov}(Z)$ is already constructed and let ν be a strong star-refinement of ω_i . For each $z \in Z$ we choose $U(z) \in \nu$ containing z and find a smaller neighborhood $V(z) \subset U(z)$ of z having the property

$$g^{-1}(V(z)) \in AE(X) \quad (\dagger)$$

We let $\omega_{i+1} = \{V(z) \mid z \in Z\}$. Obviously, ω_{i+1} is a strong star-refinement of ω_i .

Let $\Sigma \in \text{cov}(f(X))$ be a finite strong star-refinement of ω_n restricted on $f(X)$ such that $\text{ord } \Sigma \leq n + 1$. We put $\widehat{\Sigma} = \{f^{-1}(U) \mid U \in \Sigma\}$. Clearly $\widehat{\Sigma}$ is a finite open cover of X of order $\leq n + 1$. By induction we construct a sequence of maps f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n such that $f_k: \widehat{\Sigma}^{(k)} \rightarrow Y$ with the property

$$g(f_k(x)) \in \text{St}(f(x), \omega_{n-k}) \quad (*)$$

for all k . In order to construct f_0 for each element $s \in \widehat{\Sigma}$ we choose a point $P_s \in g^{-1}(f(s))$ and then for every “closed one-dimensional simplex” $[s]$ we let $f_0|_{[s]} = P_s$. Suppose that f_k has already been constructed. It suffices to define f_{k+1} on the “interior” $\langle \sigma \rangle$ of each “simplex” $[\sigma] = [s_0, s_1, \dots, s_{k+1}]$. Since $\widehat{\Sigma}$ is finite and the “interiors” of “closed k -dimensional simplices” are mutually disjoint we can consider each simplex independently. Let $[\sigma]' = [\sigma] \cap \widehat{\Sigma}^{(k)}$. Since Σ is a strong star-refinement of ω_n (and consequently of ω_{n-k}) and because of property $(*)$, we can find $W_\sigma \in \omega_{n-k}$ such that $g(f_k([\sigma]')) \subset \text{St}(W_\sigma, \omega_{n-k})$.

Since ω_{n-k} is a strong star-refinement of ω_{n-k-1} and by the construction of ω_{n-k-1} there exists an element $V_\sigma \in \omega_{n-k-1}$ possessing property (\dagger) and such that $\text{St}(W_\sigma, \omega_{n-k}) \subset V_\sigma$. Since $g^{-1}(V_\sigma) \in AE(X)$ we can extend the mapping $f_k|_{[\sigma]'}$ to a mapping $f_{k+1}: [\sigma] \rightarrow g^{-1}(V_\sigma) \subset Y$. It is easy to check that property $(*)$ is satisfied for f_{k+1} .

Finally, we let $\tilde{f} = f_n$.

□

The following theorem provides a characterization of quasi-finite complexes in terms of connected pairs property.

Theorem 3.4. *A complex L possesses the connected pairs property with respect to Polish spaces iff L is quasi-finite.*

Proof. The “if” part follows from [8, Proposition 2.4]. In order to establish the “only if” part we shall show that L satisfies property (d) from Theorem 2.3. Let $\{X_t \mid t \in T\}$ be a collection of Polish spaces where T is an arbitrary indexing set and assume that $\text{e-dim } X_t \leq [L]$ for each $t \in T$. Let $X = \oplus\{X_t \mid t \in T\}$. We need to show that $\text{e-dim } \beta X \leq [L]$. Let A be a closed subset of βX and $f: A \rightarrow L$ be a map. Consider an $[L]$ -soft mapping $g: Y \rightarrow L$ where Y is a Polish space with $\text{e-dim } Y \leq [L]$. Existence of such mapping follows from [2, Proposition 5.9]. We claim that the mapping g satisfies conditions of Lemma 3.3. Indeed, consider $z \in L$ and its open neighborhood $U(z)$. Then $U(z)$ contains a neighborhood $V(z)$ of z in L which is an absolute extensor. Propositions 2.1 implies that $g^{-1}(V(z)) \in AE([L], \mathcal{P})$. Subsequently applying Lemma 3.1 and Lemma 3.2 (for the pair $g^{-1}(V(z)) \subset g^{-1}(V(z))$), we conclude that $g^{-1}(V(z)) \in AE(\beta X)$. This proves the claim. Note also that the same arguments show that $Y \in AE(\beta X)$.

Since L is ANR -space there exists an open cover $\omega \in \text{cov}(L)$ such that any two ω -close maps to L are homotopic. Applying Lemma 3.3 to mappings $g: Y \rightarrow L$, $f: A \rightarrow L$, and to the cover ω we obtain a map $\tilde{f}: A \rightarrow Y$ such that \tilde{f} and $g \circ \tilde{f}$ are ω -close. Since $Y \in AE(\beta X)$ we can extend \tilde{f} to a map $\bar{\tilde{f}}: \beta X \rightarrow Y$. Let $f' = g \circ \bar{\tilde{f}}: \beta X \rightarrow L$. Note that $f'|_A$ is ω -close to f and therefore f admits an extension over βX , as required. □

For a given complex L we let \mathcal{C}_L to be the class of all metrizable compacta of extension dimension $\leq [L]$. We say that X_L is a universal element for \mathcal{C}_L if X_L is a metrizable compactum with $\text{e-dim } X_L \leq [L]$ which contains a topological copy of any metrizable compactum of extension dimension $\leq [L]$. The theorem below contains the main result of this note and follows directly from Theorem 3.4.

Theorem 3.5. *Let L be a complex and \mathcal{C}_L be the class of all metrizable compacta of extension dimension $\leq [L]$. If \mathcal{C}_L contains a universal element X_L with the property $X_L \in AE([L], \mathcal{P})$ then L is quasi-finite.*

It follows from [8, Corollary 2.2] that none of the Eilenberg-MacLane complexes $K(G, n)$, $n \geq 2$ and G an Abelian group, is quasi-finite. Therefore Theorem 3.5 implies the following result.

Theorem 3.6. *Let G be a countably generated abelian group and n be an integer, $n \geq 2$. There is no universal compactum of given cohomological dimension n with respect to the coefficient group G , which is an absolute extensor with respect to Polish spaces of cohomological dimension $\leq n$.*

In the case of integral cohomological dimension this theorem is similar to the observation, made by Zarichnyi in [9].

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